

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina and to include a statement of the Surgeon General.

Mr. McCORMACK and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GEORGE and to include a letter immediately following the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BRADENAS.
Mr. TOLLEFSON.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. BURLISON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 7040. An act making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 8575. An act making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1555. An act to provide for the reporting and disclosure of certain financial transactions and administrative practices of labor organizations and employers, to prevent abuses in the administration of trusteeships by labor organizations, to provide standards with respect to the election of officers of labor organizations, and for other purposes; and

S. 2457. An act to provide equitable treatment for producers participating in the soil bank program on the basis of incorrect information furnished by the Government.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, September 7, 1959, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1360. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases where the authority contained in section 212(d) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of certain aliens, pursuant to the provisions of section 212(d) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, also a list giving the names of the aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1361. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders granting the applications for permanent residence filed by certain subjects, pursuant to section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JONES of Alabama: Committee on Public Works. S. 1473. An act to repeal the act of May 27, 1912, which authorized and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to sell certain land to the First Baptist Church of Plymouth, Mass.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1153). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BLATNIK: Committee on Public Works. S. 2291. An act to authorize the erection of a plaque in honor of the late Honorable Sam D. McReynolds on or near the site of the Chickamauga Dam; without amendment (Rept. No. 1154). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLATNIK: Committee on Public Works. H.R. 8171. A bill amending the act of February 20, 1931, as amended, with respect to a rail transit crossing across the Bay of San Francisco; without amendment (Rept. No. 1155). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLATNIK: Committee on Public Works. H.R. 8347. A bill to authorize the acquisition of land for a national wildlife refuge at Jackson lock and dam navigation project, Alabama; with amendment (Rept. No. 1156). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BLATNIK: Committee on Public Works. H.R. 5738. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to transfer to the Waukegan Port District the commitment of the city of Waukegan, Ill., to maintain a public wharf in Waukegan Harbor on land conveyed to the city in 1914; and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1157). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BOWLES:

H.R. 9115. A bill to authorize the payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments with respect to certain Federal real property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GEORGE:

H.R. 9116. A bill to provide a health benefits program for certain retired employees of the Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 9117. A bill to authorize the payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments with respect to certain Federal real property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 9118. A bill to bring employees of the agricultural stabilization conservation county committees within the purview of any group health benefits program for Government employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.J. Res. 520. Joint resolution relating to restoration of freedom to captive nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 9119. A bill for the relief of Maria Cretelli Ventura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H.R. 9120. A bill for the relief of Ivan Feduszko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Memorial to Judge William Lewis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE SILER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 5, 1959

Mr. SILER. Mr. Speaker, even in the rush of these closing days of our 1959 session of the 86th Congress, I would like to take this opportunity to memorialize one of our former Members who served briefly in 1948, Judge William Lewis of London, Ky., and who represented my district in the U.S. Congress during that year and who has now passed out of this mortal life at the age

of 90 years at his home in Kentucky, on August 8, 1959, after a lingering illness of several years' duration.

I knew Judge Lewis during the days of his maturity as a lawyer and a judge and as a public figure in southeastern Kentucky. He was always kind, affable, congenial, and courteous. Never did I see him in anger or exhibiting a spirit of vindictiveness toward his fellow man. He was a scholarly man and one of the ablest lawyers down in my part of Kentucky. He understood the mountain people and their homespun philosophy and their humble origin. He himself had the same philosophy and origin, for he came from the humblest of the humble. Although his fill-in term of service was very brief, yet he must have impressed quite a few Members of this body

with his native ability and his pleasing personality because several who served with him have inquired about him since I became a Member of Congress.

Judge Lewis' career in public service covered half a century. For 18 years he had been judge of the same circuit—made up of Clay, Laurel, and Jackson Counties.

His son, Ray C. Lewis, London, served later the same district as circuit judge.

On April 24, 1948, he was elected to Congress to serve out the remainder of the term of the late John M. Robison, Sr. This was in the strongly Republican Ninth District, which is now the Eighth.

The Democratic Party leaders made one attempt to nominate a candidate, but were prevented by a flood from holding a scheduled convention. So only

write-in votes opposed Judge Lewis in the special election. He won easily.

But he had had a much harder time in the deadlocked nominating convention on April 2, 1948, at London. County chairmen and chairwomen from the 17 counties in the district voted to select a nominee. Thirty-two people voted and 17 votes were needed for the nomination.

Five men were placed in the race, but after several ballots there were 13 votes for Lewis, 15 for John M. Robson, Jr., son of the late Congressman, and 2 for Charles L. Seale, Booneville.

The tally remained unchanged for three ballots. Judge Lewis was backed by former Gov. Simon Willis' faction of the party.

After the seventh ballot the younger Robson withdrew. He said,

It is harmful to the party to continue this deadlock. While we all have our personal ambitions, there comes a time when somebody has to give.

On the eighth ballot, Judge Lewis won with 27 votes to 4 for Seale.

Mr. Robson later moved to Louisville and was elected to Congress from the Third District and is the GOP nominee for Governor this year.

Judge Lewis did not seek reelection in the fall of 1948.

He was born in Perry County, Ky., on September 22, 1868. He was educated in public schools in Perry and Leslie Counties and in Hyden High School and Laurel County Seminary. A private tutor taught him law.

In 1890 he became Leslie County sheriff. He was named Leslie County school superintendent in 1894. In 1899 he was elected to the Kentucky General Assembly.

From 1903 to 1909 he was Commonwealth's attorney in the 27th judicial district. He served as circuit judge of that district from 1909 to 1921, and from 1927 to 1933.

Survivors include his wife; the son, Judge Ray Lewis; and a daughter.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend to the family and many friends and relatives of Judge Lewis my deepest sympathy in the loss of this well-loved man and able leader from my part of Kentucky.

More Young People Should Learn That They Owe Something to Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, September 5, 1959

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, today, one of the major social challenges in the country is that of channeling the vast reservoirs of energy, talent, imagination, and ideas of our youth into constructive activities. In this fast-moving age, the rapid changes in our social and economic system—as well as the scientific and technological revolution—unfortunately, has not provided adequately for the

exercise of the talents and abilities of youth.

Consequently, several undesirable circumstances have arisen.

First. We are letting go to waste too much of the capabilities of our youth.

Second. Energies being dissipated in just killing time could better be channeled into constructive activities. In circumstances of this kind, someone has suggested that "the best way to kill time is to 'work it to death'."

Third. Because of their boundless energies not channeled into constructive outlets, too many teenagers are getting into trouble.

Regrettably, the Nation has experienced waves of bad behavior, ranging from truancy to murder. As a result, the rate of court cases is rising at an alarming rate. For example, it has been increasing 136 percent in 1948 through 1957.

What is the answer?

A great many studies and constructive efforts are underway at the National, State, and local levels. Insofar as these can contribute to solution of the problem, these should, of course, be carried forward with all possible speed.

However, I continue to believe that the major responsibility for channeling the talents, abilities, and energies of our young folks lies, first, with the parents, and, second, with the local community.

Although national programs aimed at curbing juvenile delinquency can service a purpose, certainly, we cannot expect the long arm of Uncle Sam to reach into the homes across America, to train individual youths to be useful, productive citizens.

Because of the minimum opportunities for jobs and other activities to employ their energies, however, parents, I believe, require the assistance of the local communities in carrying out projects that will absorb the talents of our young folks.

In view of the wave of crime and misdemeanors, I would hope that, as a nation, we would soon wake up and learn how to deal effectively with this social problem. This should be accomplished before juvenile delinquency becomes an even greater legal and, ultimately, an economic burden as well as a social blight and a personal tragedy to millions of individuals and families.

Unfortunately, there has developed in recent years a kind of "the world owes me a living" philosophy.

For those of us who have experienced a "bit of life," we know this is not true. To the contrary, the person who seeks to live a fruitful, constructive, productive—and, yes, happy life, learns that this is achieved for the most part by dedication to worthwhile causes in a constructive field of endeavor, not by waiting for the world to "give us a handout" for a life—which, incidentally, I firmly believe is not warranted without a commensurate effort made by ourselves.

Recently the La Crosse Tribune published a thoughtful editorial entitled "It's Time for Young People To Learn That They Owe Something to Society."

Reflective of a good common sense that bears significantly upon the juvenile de-

linquency problem, I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the La Crosse Tribune, Sept. 1, 1959]
IT'S TIME FOR YOUNG PEOPLE TO LEARN THAT THEY OWE SOMETHING TO SOCIETY

A good house painter is a busy fellow these days most anywhere. Often he needs a helper.

We know a skilled, conscientious painter who took on a boy of around 18. The boy seemed willing enough to learn, and he soon was drawing \$1.50 an hour, pretty fair country wages for a beginner.

Not too long afterward, however, the painter noticed that his boy was doing a pretty careless job. He was forgetting to paint whole sides of radiators, to finish off trim, and so on. The man found he was spending hours tracking after his apprentice, redoing the unfinished work.

Listening to the painter's complaints, the boy was unmoved. He didn't say he would try to do better. He said: "I won't be able to work for you any more unless I get \$2 an hour."

That, needless to say, was the end of the boy's job.

But the point here is that he is just one of countless youngsters, entering the labor market either temporarily or permanently, who think the world owes them a good wage whether they work well or not.

Employers the Nation over can tell you stories of young applicants and workers who make astonishing demands in the way of salary and benefits, without offering convincing evidence of either ability or the willingness to work hard and learn.

If the demands are not met, they look elsewhere, with a presumptive arrogance that would ill befit them even if they were loaded with talent.

In this age we get an awful lot of this business of the young demanding things, from their parents, their friends, their schools, their employers, without feeling it necessary to offer much in return.

This is not the place to argue how the blame for this circumstance should be distributed. It is the place to say a society is in trouble when any fair proportion of its young people imagines the world owes them a living and a good time.

From parents on down the scale, it's time to tell them that they owe something to society, too. On this tough old crust, you earn your way, one way or another, or in the end you flounder and go under.

"But God said to Jonah, Do you do well to be angry for the plant? And he said, I do well to be angry, angry enough to die."—Jonah 4: 9.

Recent Legislative Actions by Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. THOR C. TOLLEFSON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, September 5, 1959

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, during the closing days of this session of Congress, action has been taken on several measures which have been of importance to the people of the Nation. A great many of my constituents have written to me concerning them.

THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY PROGRAM

The Federal highway program faced a serious crisis when it appeared that there would not be sufficient funds to keep it on schedule. Several projects in my State were confronted with the possibility of a slowdown or a shutdown. Not only did this involve a loss of work and jobs in the State but it meant that the traffic requirements of the State would fall further short of the necessary goals.

The President had requested a cent-and-a-half increase in the Federal gasoline tax. The House of Representatives after a delay of many months finally approved a compromise measure which calls for a 1-cent increase in gas taxes until July 1, 1961. At that date 50 percent of the 10-percent tax on automobiles and 62½ percent of the receipts from the 8-percent tax on parts and accessories—presently going into the general fund—would be transferred to the highway fund. This measure will permit the highway program to continue with only a minor slowdown.

LABOR LEGISLATION

Following lengthy hearings, and after intense debate and consideration, Congress finally approved a bill calling for reforms in management-labor relations. Several bills were considered. Foremost was the Kennedy proposal, S. 1555, which was approved by the Senate last April. The House Education and Labor Committee reported the Elliott labor bill, H.R. 8342, which was supported by Speaker SAM RAYBURN in his nationwide broadcast. Another bill, the so-called Landrum-Griffin bill, H.R. 8400, bore the names of its authors and was supported by the President over a nationwide TV broadcast. A fourth bill was known as the Shelley bill, H.R. 8490.

Eighty-five percent of the provisions of all bills were similar. They differed chiefly with respect to the extent to which they amended the Taft-Hartley Act. The Landrum-Griffin bill went furthest in this regard and was spoken of as the strongest bill. However, with respect to democracy in unions, elections of officers, reporting of union finances and the protection of union funds, all four bills contained approximately the same provisions. There was little or no controversy over these. The main controversies arose over the proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act. The House approved the Landrum-Griffin bill. Because it differed from the Senate-passed Kennedy bill, it was necessary to send the matter to conference. The House and Senate conferees worked diligently for about 2½ weeks, and finally reached an agreement on a compromise measure. In effect, the Landrum-Griffin bill was softened somewhat. Both Houses of Congress then approved the compromise measure and it was sent to the President for his signature.

INCREASED INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

Congress gave the President authority to give 40 million Americans who hold \$42 billion of series E and H savings bonds bigger returns on their investment. The President in his message to Congress had requested that the ceiling on interest rates on long-term Govern-

ment bonds be eliminated. People were not purchasing them in the amounts required to meet the Government's financial needs. Since 1956 bond redemptions have generally exceeded bond sales. In other words, more bonds previously acquired were being turned back than were being purchased.

The President in his message said that people in a free society could not be compelled to buy Government bonds when they could get better returns on their money from other investments. The Government needs to borrow money, and the Treasury Department has been confronted with the necessity of placing the entire national debt in short-term bonds on which the law does not impose maximum interest rates. It would be difficult to estimate what the cost of such a procedure would be to the Government.

After considerable delay by the House Committee on Ways and Means, a bill was presented to the House of Representatives which would eliminate the ceiling on the interest on series E and H savings bonds. The limit on the interest rate since 1957 has been 3.26 percent. The bill would also authorize an increase in interest rates on outstanding series E and H bonds. The President is given authority to increase rates in both instances where he finds the national welfare so requires. The bill contained certain other provisions to make Government bonds more attractive and salable. After some debate, the House of Representatives approved the measure.

TVA CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Congress in recent years has not appropriated all the funds which the Tennessee Valley Authority has requested for plant development and new facilities—particularly steamplants for the generation of electrical energy. Congress passed a measure which authorized TVA to sell \$750 million in bonds to obtain the capital it needed. There would then be no need for annual appropriations by Congress.

The President vetoed the first TVA bill because it attempts to divorce the TVA's construction program of new power-producing projects from executive review and would not afford an opportunity for the President to exercise his constitutional role in the legislative process.

When it was agreed by the House and the Senate to delete the objectionable features from the bill by separate action, the President signed the TVA proposal.

Laos Crisis Creates More Evidence for Need of U.N. Police Force

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, September 5, 1959

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in

the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a news report, prepared by me, relating to the crisis in Laos.

There being no objection, the news release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WILEY SAYS LAOS CRISIS CREATES MORE EVIDENCE FOR NEED OF U.N. POLICE FORCE

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, Republican, of Wisconsin, ranking Republican of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today cited the Lao crisis as one more bit of evidence on the need for a United Nations police force.

"Around the world, the Communists—in Laos, on the India-China border, and elsewhere—continue to engage in infiltration, attempts at subversion, and outright aggression, to attempt to accomplish their goal of world conquest.

"The establishment of an effective U.N. police force, I believe, could do much to control and/or prevent such situations," Senator WILEY said.

"Overall, the nations of the world must increase their efforts to encourage respect for territorial integrity, international law, adherence to high standards of conduct, and, more particularly, to discourage such infiltration and aggression as is now occurring in Laos.

"Until enforcement machinery is provided, however, we can—in view of the Communists' pursuit of their goal of world domination—expect this kind of outlawry to continue to create threats to the security of countries.

"We recall that, in 1958, the U.S. Congress, by resolution, expressed its support for establishment of such an international force. Unfortunately, opposition by the Soviet Union has, until now, prevented the creation of such a force within the United Nations.

"The Lao crisis—as well as the India-China border dispute and other such Communist-inspired crises—furnish additional evidence of the need for establishment of an effective U.N. police force to curb such violations and provide for a more secure peace," Senator WILEY concluded.

Us or Laos?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EUGENE SILER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 5, 1959

Mr. SILER. Mr. Speaker, I note in the U.S. News & World Report of September 7, 1959, the statement that U.S. aid to Laos has cost the taxpayers of our country \$225 million since 1955. Laos is the little country in southeast Asia where the Chinese Reds are now coming across the border and trying to conquer this small, rugged bit of sovereignty and convert it to their own use and dominion. The headlines of our daily papers are right now full of Laos and the problem of Laos. Apparently the \$225 million of U.S. aid has done nothing to secure Laos or to keep it out of the vest pocket of communism. The U.S. aid mentioned has paid for the following, according to the U.S. News & World Report:

1. A local army of 25,000 men.
2. Jungle highways, a power station, irrigation dams.
3. Health services, sanitation, development of farming, communications, mining.

4. Planning for future flood control, power, irrigation projects.

5. Training for teachers and technicians.

Although this \$225 million donation may have done nothing whatever toward its intended purpose over in Laos, just think what it would have done for us—not Laos—in some of the underprivileged sections of America if we had sent the aid up the creeks and into the hollows of our own country. With this kind of help we could have built in all the school districts of Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia some adequate and badly needed school buildings; or we could have constructed badly needed flood control projects in every water damaged section in Kentucky and perhaps in one or two additional States besides.

I am willing that no one should ever treat Laos as a louse but I am wondering if it is not time for us to quit treating the good American in our own house as a louse.

Support of S. 2540: Automatic Promotion of Certain Officers Upon Retirement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ESTES KEFAUVER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, September 5, 1959

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement by me in support of S. 2540.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR ESTES KEFAUVER

For 34 years, the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard have enjoyed a tradition established by law allowing members of these services who were commended in combat to receive an automatic promotion upon retirement. This promotion did not carry with it extra pay or pension, but merely the prestige accorded to persons who had served their country above and beyond the call of duty.

On July 27 the Senate passed H.R. 4413, which had appended to the body of the bill a repeal of this tradition, effective November 1. Since this provision was never available to members of the Army and Air Force, it was, as it stood, discriminatory against members of these services. Accordingly, I introduced a bill which would extend this privilege to members of these services. My bill has been opposed by the Department of Defense, and in the absence of passage, perhaps termination of the privilege for naval officers will be the only way to end the discrimination.

With this, I am not taking issue. It is the abruptness of the termination which I oppose. When Naval, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard officers have charted their careers over a period of years expecting in good faith to have this tombstone promotion, as it is called, awarded to them in the twilight of their service, 2½ months is not enough time to change course. For those who may want to retire early in order to get in under the wire, adequate opportunity to revise their retirement plans is not afforded.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], has introduced on behalf of himself and

others, S. 2540, which will continue until July 2, 1960, authority to promote these officers who have been commended for combat action. I want to express my support for this bill. I believe it will effectively accomplish the original purpose, without working any undue hardship on the officers which would be affected.

Are Steelworkers Wages Too High?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ELMER J. HOLLAND

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 5, 1959

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Speaker, one of the baseless lies repeated over and over again in steel industry propaganda and by uninformed persons is that steelworkers already get paid too much. Any homemaker in a steelworker's family could tell you how ridiculous this accusation is as she struggles to make ends meet on the meager and very uncertain wage of a steel employee. And anyone familiar with the hard, grueling conditions under which steelworkers turn out more and more steel per hour would concede that steel wages are hardly adequate.

Much is made of a Bureau of Labor Statistics report that shows average earnings in the steel industry during June 1959 came to approximately \$3.10 an hour. The implication is that this is a normal wage rate collected by the steelworkers 8 hours a day, 5 days a week, 52 weeks a year, bringing his annual pay to a figure exceeding \$6,000. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The \$3.10 hourly figure was compiled at a time when the steel industry was feverishly stockpiling its product in anticipation of the mill shutdown it planned to force upon its employees. In estimating average hourly earnings, the BLS lumps together with the base rate of employees all compensation including overtime pay, extra pay for holiday work, incentive earnings paid for extra exertion on the part of employees, shift premiums and all other wage payments which the steelworker deservedly may have coming. There is no assurance he can continue this rate of earnings and there is enough proof to show that he seldom can even approach this earning rate under normal plant operations.

Only once in the last 13 years have steelworkers averaged as much as 40 hours a week. In 1958, for instance, the average steelworker wages for the entire year totaled only \$4,700. This is a far cry from the \$6,000 a year which industry would like the public to believe that steelworkers earn.

Workers in many other industries earn more hourly and annually than the steelworkers. Seven other industries have base rates which top those in steel.

And while industry profits are customarily quoted after taxes, no industry spokesman ever explains that the steelworkers wage figures used publicly are

before taxes and before the many deductions which put quite a hole in the average paycheck. Steelworkers can spend only their take-home pay—not the exaggerated, blown-up and mythical wage earnings which the industry talks about.

It is interesting to note that the city worker's family budget, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, calls for a minimum income of about \$4,700 yearly for a family of four. But in 1958, one-half of all steelworkers did not earn even enough to "afford" the low standards provided by this BLS budget. This budget, mind you, was last calculated by the Government in October 1951, and is based largely on studies of family spending in the 1930's. The standard of living attainable today under this criteria is, of course, hopelessly inadequate. Still, even under these extremely low standards of existence, this budget shows one-half of the union members in steel did not qualify.

The more adequate Heller Wage Earner's Budget in September 1958 required annual earnings of \$6,087 for a homeowner and \$6,435 for a homeowner. Three-fourths of all steelworkers in 1958 failed to earn \$6,000 annually. This factual study by one of our leading universities thus demonstrates how pitifully meager steelworkers wages are in comparison to what they actually need to enjoy a fairly decent standard of living.

Those who have some knowledge of steel mill operations will readily concede that a steelworker earns every penny of his wage. He puts up with intense heat and prolonged periods of concentrated effort calling for the fullest skills and demanding the heaviest type of responsibility. He endures smoke and fumes, dangerous dust and suffocating blasts of gas-laden air billowing and blowing about him. He is exposed to ear-shattering noise and torrid, grimy, and hazardous conditions equaled in few other industries.

In spite of the challenging conditions under which he works and despite the inadequate compensation he gets, the steelworker of today is the most productive and efficient the industry has ever employed.

Year after year, industry records show that less and less man-hours are needed to produce a ton of finished steel. In 1949, it required 16.3 man-hours. By 1954, this figure was reduced to 15 man-hours, and to 13 man-hours by 1956. The latest figures, as of April 1959, show that it takes but 10.7 man-hours to make the same ton of steel.

In the face of these startling employee productivity figures, the American public must be completely baffled by the unfair and purely ridiculous charges of "featherbedding" and "loafing" which the steel companies have injected in current negotiations with the union. This hardly squares with the factual report by Secretary of Labor Mitchell which shows the steel companies are making more and more money with fewer and fewer steelworkers on the job.

Steel profits so far this year are rolling in at the unprecedented and breathtaking rate of \$3 billion a year. Yet today

there are 44,000 fewer steelworkers on the payrolls than there were in 1953 and this reduced work force has actually turned out 30 percent more steel.

The rich, prosperous steel industry, which accumulated its record profits with the hard work and sweat of its highly productive employees chooses to ignore these plain facts. Instead of helping the union find ways to reward him through wage and contract improvements, the companies are unbelievably trying to punish and set the steelworker backward.

There has never been a more brazen, cruel, and heartless attempt by any industry to not only deprive employees of economic justice but to confiscate what already belongs to them.

Address by Congressman Thaddeus Machrowicz in Warsaw, Poland, on the 20th Anniversary of Hitler's Attack on the Polish People

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 5, 1959

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 20th anniversary of Hitler's infamous attack on the brave and noble people of Poland. The brutal invasion of Poland in 1939 in turn touched off World War II, the war which brought so much suffering to millions of human beings throughout the world.

It is fitting indeed that two decades after Hitler's attack on Warsaw the ringing voice of freedom should be heard in that great city. The voice was that of our distinguished colleague from Michigan, Congressman THADDEUS MACHROWICZ, who spoke last week in the chamber of the Parliament of Poland on the opening day of the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union. Our able colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs], also a delegate to this conference, has told the House of the tremendous ovation received by Mr. MACHROWICZ at the conclusion of his address, which was delivered in Polish.

Congressman MACHROWICZ is a native of Poland and served during World War I in the Polish Army.

Mr. Speaker, as we reflect on the continuing desire of the people of Poland to enjoy the full blessings of liberty, I am sure that Members of Congress will be moved as they read the address delivered on August 27, 1959, by Congressman MACHROWICZ in Warsaw. The address follows:

ADDRESS BY HON. THADDEUS M. MACHROWICZ

Mr. Chairman, honorable delegates, my request that as an American delegate I be permitted to speak in the Polish language is, I realize, somewhat unusual, but I would like to justify it by citing certain facts. I am personally of Polish birth and served in the Polish Army in World War I. I became an American citizen and the American Nation has entrusted me for the last 10 years with

membership in its highest parliamentary body, and lately with membership in the delegation to the Interparliamentary Union.

I am very proud of my ancestry in the great Polish nation. I am equally proud of my citizenship in the great American Nation. This somewhat dual character of my individual membership impels me to make a few remarks which are probably more appropriate from me.

In his excellent report, the General Secretary called our attention several times to the great advances made in the last few years by the Polish nation in the economic and political fields under conditions which we all recognize as most difficult. I agree wholeheartedly with his findings in this respect.

It was unquestionably proper that in his address of welcome to this Interparliamentary Conference, the Honorable Aleksander Zawadzki, chairman of the state council of our host, the Republic of Poland, called to the attention of the delegates that this historic session is being held in Warsaw on the 20th anniversary of the commencement of World War II.

It was right here in Warsaw 20 years ago, on September 1, 1939, that a shower of bombs thrown without warning, without declaration of war, put into motion World War II with all its years of terror, loss of lives, and of untold damage.

There is no city in the world which withstood so gallantly so much suffering, loss of human lives, so much wanton destruction. A brief visit around the town still shows the scars left by those days of horror, despite the remarkable efforts of reconstruction by the Government and nation.

On this 20th anniversary of the commencement of the greatest military tragedy suffered by humanity—one which cast mourning over the entire world—a tragedy which took the lives of 20 million persons—in Poland alone 6 million or over 15 percent of the population—I would like to offer my respect to those to whom it is due. Above all, it belongs to the courageous population of Warsaw and all of Poland, which by its sacrifice of human lives, blood, suffering, and general destruction, demonstrated actively its dedication to those ideals which we in the Interparliamentary Union acknowledge, opposing aggression, that terrible threat to international security.

In discussing problems of international security and disarmament, we cannot, however, rest in paying our respect to this nation. The reconstruction of Warsaw from ruins and shambles, through the great effort of the Polish nation and Government, inescapably casts upon us the query: What was the reason for this catastrophe which literally destroyed an entire generation? How was this gigantic historic process, the results of which are felt bitterly by the entire world in both hemispheres, put into motion? And what lesson should the world derive from this experience?

I would like to recall to the honorable delegates some historical facts which throw significant and important light on the general problem of international security.

When 20 years ago, on September 1, 1939, the forces of Hitler made the unprovoked attack on Poland, they completely disregarded their international commitments, particularly the freely-entered-into Polish-German pact of nonaggression of January 26, 1934.

Only 16 days later, on September 17, 1939, Poland's powerful neighbors from the East commenced occupation of the eastern territories of Poland.

This joint action was by no means coincidental. On the contrary, it has been fully documented in the secret Stalin-Hitler pact of August 23, 1939.

This secret pact, concluded 8 days before the German aggression on Poland, cynically decided on the future division of Poland, an

independent nation. These secret negotiations became public only after the war, after publication of the secret Hitler documents which fell into American hands after Hitler's defeat in 1945.

My limited time does not permit me to cite more completely from these documents, copies of which are in my hands, but they do disclose how the plan was actually put into action.

In reminding the delegates of these undeniable historical facts in connection with the attack on Poland, I sincerely hope that in consideration of that historical moment, we keep in mind all the facts and keep them in proper perspective.

A full and serious contemplation of these historical facts led me to the introduction of a resolution dealing directly with international security, which would serve to help prevent the recurrence of another world war.

Unfortunately, for purely procedural reasons, since it was not listed on the Secretary's desk within the prescribed time, it cannot be considered without unanimous consent, which I realize I could not obtain. The resolution merely states that the Interparliamentary Union solemnly declares that conspiracy between governments directed toward the destruction of the independence, freedom, territorial integrity and internal safety of any other state shall be deemed an international crime and, further, it is urged upon all parliaments to take effective measures on their respective national levels precluding the commission of such crimes.

I regret that we probably will not have the opportunity at this session to discuss that resolution, so proper and necessary to assure peace and security to the entire world. I do believe, however, that we shall never have fully accomplished our obligation in that respect until we adopt that or some similar resolution.

What's the Big Rush To Adjourn?

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. KENNETH B. KEATING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, September 5, 1959

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement by me in regard to the prospective sine die adjournment of the Congress.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR KEATING

WHAT'S THE BIG RUSH?

That annual malady commonly called adjournment fever has made itself felt in recent days, and I am very troubled by what this development might portend. We have been witnessing today, as earlier in the week, some of the manifestations of this illness which appears to be peculiar to the banks of the Potomac.

I certainly want to join with my colleagues in commiserating with the leadership as these events have unfolded. And, of course, while the problems of a minority leader are great, those of a majority leader are prodigious. We should all have great sympathy for the vicissitudes of the majority leader as he labors with his many complex assignments and coworkers in these closing days.

However, we cannot abdicate our responsibilities as Senators in these last days of the session and close up shop without com-

pleting important tasks. No one seems to want to say it, but there is a strong aura of suspicion that some people want us to fold up our tent and leave before the impending visit of Mr. Khrushchev.

I must challenge any decision to adjourn before the end of next week if it will mean that must items will be lost in the shuffle. Khrushchev may be the Typhoid Mary of international statesmanship, but is that any sign that free Americans lack immunity to the virus he peddles? It really won't hurt us to be in the same city with him; nothing says we have to invite him into our parlor.

Now, there are a number of very vital legislative matters which must command the attention of the Senate before we can adjourn in good conscience. I refer particularly to the matter of civil rights.

We have received repeated assurances from the majority leadership that bills in this vital field will be brought up before the end of the session. But now there is talk of running out of town in advance of Khrushchev's visit without acting on civil rights. That, in my view, would be unthinkable, and I shall oppose any movement in that direction with all the weapons at my command. Surely, this Congress cannot in good faith adjourn without at least extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission. And there are other important proposals in this field which I think we should act upon.

It would be ironic, indeed, if we were to slight the civil rights of Americans just to avoid the presence of a man who has done more to undermine civil rights than any man in the world.

It is clearly beneath the dignity and prestige of the Congress of the United States for us to end our work and turn our back on the pressing needs of the Nation just because a foreign dictator comes to our shores. I trust this view will prevail as we enter the closing days of this session.

Procedure Followed When a Visiting Head of State Is Invited To Address a Joint Meeting of the Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 5, 1959

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in my remarks I include for the information of the Members a statement I recently made to the press and to television and radio stations:

There is considerable misunderstanding, even in the minds of Members of Congress, about the procedure that is followed in connection with the head of a state visiting our country and addressing a joint meeting of the Congress. In such case, the request always comes from the State Department to the leaders of the Congress, asking us to cooperate with the State Department in making such arrangements. In a press conference recently, President Eisenhower unintentionally made a statement to the contrary, to the effect that the executive department has nothing to do with the extending of an invitation. All such invitations start in the State Department, and they have been confined to those persons who are heads of state. In the case of Mr. Khrushchev, he is not the head of state of the Soviet Union. He is the dictator, and he is the boss, in every respect. Of that there is

no question, and the world knows it, but he is not technically the head of state.

When a head of a state is visiting our country, the request for a joint meeting of the Congress comes to the leaders of the Congress from the State Department.

Three Stars for Surgeons General—Eisenhower Establishes the Precedent

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 5, 1959

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to see that the Surgeon General of the Army is about to receive the rank of lieutenant general. I highly commend this action which is long overdue recognition of the vital importance of the Medical Department with its Medical Corps, Dental Corps, Medical Service Corps, and Nurse Corps, to the maintenance of the health and welfare of our servicemen and their families and to the combat readiness and efficiency of our Armed Forces.

The devotion and skill of our medical personnel in preventing disease and in reducing the fatalities and disabilities resulting from combat and during peacetime, has been a tremendous factor in increasing the manpower available for active service. This also has reduced our overall manpower requirements and as a result has saved millions of dollars in the cost of pay and support for these additional personnel, in medical care, retirement, and pension costs.

This achievement has been possible because of the strong, dynamic, and competent leadership and professional guidance of the Surgeons General of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

As I indicated, I think it is most fitting that the Surgeon General of the Army has been recognized by this increase in rank. This recognition should also be extended to the Surgeons General of the Navy and Air Force. Their responsibilities are of no less importance than that of the Surgeon General of the Army.

The Surgeons General of the Army, Navy, and Air Force represent the Armed Forces and military medicine in many civilian professional and medical research groups. Unequal rank between the three has the connotation of secondary status to the medical department of the service or services not so recognized. The greater majority of the physicians of the country have served in one of the armed services.

The appointment of all of the Surgeons General to the grade of lieutenant general or vice admiral would be a significant recognition of the essential contributions of the physicians of the country in providing medical care for our servicemen, and conversely the lack of such recognition of one of the Surgeons General would be a reflection on the contributions and services of the physicians who are serving or have served in that service.

I have on several occasions recommended and proposed legislation to provide such three-star grade recognition of the importance of the medical departments of the armed services. During World War II the Surgeon General of the U.S. Navy served in the grade of vice admiral. Today the Surgeon General of the U.S. Navy—the world's largest navy—is a rear admiral while his counterpart in the British and French Navies are vice admirals. This reflects adversely on our Navy as a whole and on our country.

Of great advantage to the Armed Forces have been the advances in clinical medicine, medical research, and military medicine in this space and atomic age. Many of the aspects of military medicine are unique and have no direct counterpart in civilian medicine. These activities are vital in the adaptation of military medicine to our revolutionary changes in weapons systems with the challenge and problems of space flight, jet and rocket aircraft, and nuclear propulsion in aircraft, submarines, and ships. Air crew and submarine personnel selection, operational fatigue, vehicle habitability and personal equipment problems, atomic and nuclear hazard controls, and mass casualty treatment have necessitated major contributions by medical department personnel.

The Surgeons General are each responsible for the medical care of nearly a million men and a somewhat greater number of dependents and retired personnel. Each is responsible for a large industrial medicine program. For example, the Surgeon General of the Navy is responsible for the health of a far-flung military and civilian enterprise which has many ramifications due to the complex mission of the Navy, including the Marine Corps, with its aviation, submarine, surface ship, and amphibious operations. To support this mission, the Navy is one of the largest employers of civilian skills in the United States—over 300,000 people—and the Surgeon General of the Navy thus has direct responsibility for the occupational health and safety of this great group of people.

The mission of the medical department of the Navy involves plant facilities whose value is roughly one-half billion dollars and includes research and preventive medicine units, medical department schools, dispensaries, station hospitals, and 26 Navy hospitals whose average daily load is 10,000 patients with military and civilian staff of some 16,000 persons. Some 40,000 medical, dental, medical service and nurse corps officers, warrant officers, and enlisted hospital corps and civilian personnel come under the professional training and administrative responsibilities of the Surgeon General of the Navy. Similar responsibilities in industrial, operational, and clinical and military medicine and medical readiness and training evolve upon the other Surgeons General.

In closing I emphasize again that the importance of three-star rank for the Surgeons General of the Armed Forces—Army, Navy, including the Marine Corps, and Air Force—evolves about both

military and nonmilitary aspects of their role and responsibilities due to the scope of the former and the close interrelationship with civilian medicine, medical education and training, medical research, and hospital administration. The Surgeons General serve on major committees of civilian medicine. While they are primarily doctors they represent the Armed Forces in civilian medical gatherings and thus their rank is a factor in the recognition of the importance and contributions of military medicine to the country's defense.

Although considerable training and adaptation of civilian medical techniques is required to meet particular military medical applications, the Armed Forces must depend on civilian medicine for its basic source of medical manpower. The higher rank thus would be a tangible acknowledgment to the doctors of this country that the contributions of their profession to the defense of the country and the welfare of the servicemen is recognized and it would also be a recognition of the scope and essentiality of military medicine to our operational readiness and our ability to preserve the peace.

Significance of National Legislation to Wisconsin

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, September 5, 1959

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, now that the end of the first session is in sight, there is opportunity to review some of the major legislative work that has been accomplished.

Looking at the calendar—and the schedule ahead—it is apparent that important work remains to be done.

Recently, in a broadcast prepared for delivery over Wisconsin radio stations, I reviewed the significance—and benefits to be derived from—action in these fields—particularly as it affects Wisconsin. These include highway, health benefits for civil servants, expansion of the school milk program, extension of the Federal Airport Act, liberalizing veterans pensions, and others.

I am aware, of course, that—in view of Uncle Sam's difficult budget problems—it is important that we take a look, from time to time, at the role played by the Federal Government in national programs.

That is why I was particularly pleased to join in cosponsoring the resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 70, introduced by the junior Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING], aimed at redefining State-Federal responsibilities in the economic field.

Although this proposal for establishing a joint congressional committee was introduced late in the session—too late for final action on it—I would hope that

this would receive early consideration next year.

As a review of some of the major legislative action taken this session, I ask unanimous consent to have the text of my broadcast printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the broadcast was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WILEY OUTLINES BENEFITS OF LEGISLATION FOR WISCONSIN

(Excerpts of address prepared for delivery by Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, Republican of Chippewa Falls, over Wisconsin radio stations)

Friends, the 86th Congress is now winding up its 1st session. There is, of course, still a good deal of work to be accomplished prior to adjournment. These include a number of major pieces of legislation of particular interest to Wisconsin.

In evaluating legislation, questions arise such as: What will it do for us? How will it affect our progress in Racine, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Superior, Chippewa Falls, La Crosse, and other fine communities around the State?

Briefly, I would like to view the outlook for benefits to us.

NEEDED: FUNDS FOR HIGHWAY PROGRAM

First, let's take a look at the highway program. Unfortunately, the Congress has been too slow in acting upon legislation to provide additional funds needed to finance the highway building program. As a result, there has been serious curtailment in this program, which is designed to provide us with an improved and expanded network of highways.

"Question: What is its significance to Wisconsin, Senator?"

"Answer: As of June 30, 1959, 180 miles of roadways were either under construction, or advertised for bid, in the Badger State. This amounted to \$57.1 million in expenditures of which \$49 million in Federal funds were contributed.

"Under the Highway Act of 1956, Wisconsin was scheduled to receive \$26 million in 1961 and \$23 million in 1962. Unless Congress acts to provide additional money, however, the State may get nothing in 1961 and only \$5 million in 1962.

"Currently, Congress is considering ways and means of providing additional financing for this program. The task is to find an equitable way to provide funds for improving and expanding the National System of Interstate Highways—so badly needed to handle the ever-greater volumes of traffic now, and in the years ahead."

AID TO EDUCATION

"Question: What about aid to education, Senator WILEY?"

"Answer: Under the Defense Education Act, passed in 1958, Wisconsin's State educational agencies and nonprofit private schools will receive financial assistance from the Federal Government for the purposes of (1) acquiring laboratory and other special equipment suitable for use in providing education in science, mathematics, or modern foreign languages; (2) expansion and improvement of supervisory and related services in public elementary and secondary schools in these fields; and (3) minor remodeling of laboratory or other space used for such materials or equipment.

"Recently, the State legislature took action to make it possible for Wisconsin to participate in this vital program to improve education in the fields of science and technology; with Wisconsin being eligible to receive up to \$1,900,000 per year for the next 3 years on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis.

"Question: Is there any new legislation?"

"Answer: As of now, there are pending in committees—in both the House and the Senate—bills to provide more Federal aid

for constructing classrooms, laboratory facilities, and general aid. There now appears to be serious questions that there will be final action this session on this legislation."

HEALTH BENEFITS FOR CIVIL SERVANTS

"Question: Senator WILEY, as I understand it, Congress has approved a program of health insurance for folks under civil service.

"Would this benefit many people in Wisconsin?"

"Answer: About 20,000 civil servants would be eligible for participation in this program. The costs would be shared on a 50-50 basis by the employee and the employer—in this case, Uncle Sam.

SCHOOL MILK PROGRAM

"Question: Senator, I recall that you supported legislation to expand the school milk program.

"Answer: Yes, the bill, S. 1289—which I cosponsored—has been enacted to provide up to \$84 million in fiscal 1960 for supplying milk in the Nation's schools, child-care institutions, summer camps, and similar nonprofit institutions. Under this program, Wisconsin children consumed over 80 million half-pints of milk in 1959; with over 4,500 schools and institutions participating. Approximately \$2,745,000 of Federal funds was expended in financing this fine project. Overall, the program offers a splendid opportunity for improving the health of our youth; in addition, it provides a splendid outlet for surplus milk."

EXPANDING AIRPORTS

"Question: With the increasing volume of air traffic, is there any action to expand airport facilities?"

"Answer: The Federal Airport Act has been extended by Congress this session. Under provisions of the new law, \$993,906 annually would be provided in Federal funds for the construction and expansion of airports in Wisconsin during the next 2 years.

"The program would provide for airport facilities, taxiways, land acquisition, parking areas, and other purposes."

LIBERALIZING VETERANS' PENSIONS

"Question: Did Congress pass any veterans' legislation this session?"

"Answer: Yes. The Congress approved—and the President has signed the bill, H.R. 7650—to liberalize pension benefits for veterans with non-service-connected disabilities, and their widows and orphans.

"Overall, more than 1 million pensioners in Wisconsin, and throughout the Country, would benefit from the liberalizing law. Among other things, the bill would provide pensions for widows and children of World War II and Korean veterans.

"The bill, of course, is not a completely comprehensive measure covering all problems in this field. However, it was designed to attempt to put benefits more on the basis of need."

VETO OF HOUSING AND RIVERS AND HARBORS BILLS

"Question: Senator, what about the housing and the rivers and harbors bills?"

"Answer: As you know, the President vetoed measures in both these fields, because he felt the expenditures were too high.

"Now, the Congress is faced with the challenge of taking action—as I believe it should—on modified bills to carry forward these essential programs.

"Although there are many features in the housing bill, for example, it is particularly important that congressional action be taken to extend the FHA insurance authorization program. Under FHA, millions of American families have purchased homes. In Wisconsin, over 3,000 home mortgages, amounting to over \$37 million, were processed in 1958.

During the 1935-58 period, the FHA insured 39,671 mortgages in the Badger State.

"Overall, this program has helped to make it possible for three out of every five American families to own their own homes.

"Under the rivers and harbors bill, too, there are several Wisconsin projects—either for construction or for planning work. Among them were: work on the Mellen Channel; moving the village of Odanah, and raising the school, on the Bad River, construction at Bayfield Harbor; planning on the Eau Galle River; planning at Saxon Harbor; and planning at Two Rivers Harbor."

SUMMARY

"Question: Senator WILEY, I know our listeners appreciate getting your review of the significance to Wisconsin of some of the major legislation acted upon in this session of Congress, including: Highways, education, health benefits, school milk, airports, veterans' pensions, housing, and rivers and harbors development projects.

"Answer: Naturally, I am delighted that Wisconsin is sharing so significantly in these national programs.

"However, I believe it is important to make clear that—even though we are receiving substantial amounts of aid in several fields—it is well to remind ourselves that this is not a 'free gift' from Uncle Sam. Every Federal dollar that is spent comes out of the American taxpayer's pocket—yours and mine.

"Consequently, I believe it is extremely important that we take a new look—from time to time—at the kind of role Uncle Sam is playing in these programs.

"As President Eisenhower, reflecting the philosophy of Lincoln, has said:

"The legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all, or cannot so well do for themselves, in their separate and individual capacities. In all that people can individually do as well for themselves, government ought not to interfere."

COMMITTEE TO STUDY FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONSHIPS

To better define State and Federal responsibilities, I have recently joined in cosponsoring a measure to set up a joint congressional

committee. The purpose would be to study the entire field of economic relations between the Federal Government and the States. Following its study, the committee would report to Congress the results of its findings, together with recommendations on ways and means of remedying the many problems which recurrently arise in the field of Federal-State economic relations.

Specifically, the committee would aim to (1) insure fair and equitable distribution among the several States of Federal funds disbursed under grants-in-aid programs, (2) clarify and redefine relations between the Federal Government and the States in the field of taxation, and (3) restore to the States functions which are primarily their responsibility and which the States themselves are financially able to carry out.

CONCLUSION

Now, friends, I have greatly appreciated the opportunity to share this program with you.

This is your senior Senator, ALEX WILEY, saying, "Thanks for listening."

SENATE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1959

(Legislative day of Saturday, September 5, 1959)

The Senate met at 9 o'clock a.m., on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, as on this day dedicated to the workers of the world we bow at this national altar, make us mindful, we pray, of the just aspirations and righteous goals of those who bend to the heavy tasks of brawn and brain, so essential to the life of all our people.

Grant to us, we pray, a larger comprehension of the essential worth of these, our comrades, that we may inspire them in their struggles, and understand them in their mistakes.

Give to the marching hosts of labor a burning wrath at those who would pollute their sacred movement, and a determination to cleanse their ranks from all that contaminates and degrades.

As more and more they succeed in their efforts for leisure and a fairer wage, teach them not to waste their costly gains on indulgences and pleasures that add nothing to the stature of personality, but to use their rewards for the development of the higher faculties, for enriched minds, for better homes, and nobler manhood. We ask it in the name of the carpenter of Nazareth who declared, "My father worketh hitherto, and I must work," and whose pierced hands are building a fairer habitation for all humanity. Amen.

EXTENSION OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1748) to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I shall shortly send to the desk a concurrent resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

I rise now in opposition to paragraph (q) of the committee amendment on page 3.

I desire to make a brief statement.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE APPRECIATION OF CONGRESS OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF AMERICAN LABOR

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I believe that most of us are aware of the fact that America's high standard of living and America's economic strength are due in great part to America's working men and working women.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I do not yield for a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a point of order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask protection of my rights to the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas has the floor, and declines to yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I hope I shall not be harassed. This will take only 2 or 3 minutes, if Senators will indulge me.

Mr. President, a nation's economic strength rests upon the ability to shape natural resources into the commodities which represent wealth. This is something that cannot be done unless there are skilled and hardworking men and women.

From the beginning, America has been a nation of people who were willing to work, and who knew how to work. These qualities converted a wilderness into an industrial nation that is the envy of the rest of the world.

It is customary in our country—

Mr. President, may we have order at the desk, please?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, it is customary in our country to set aside the first Monday in September to commemorate the services to our country of American labor, both organized and unorganized.

It is a day on which we recall the strength we have received from labor, both in war and in peace.

Mr. President, I believe that every American realizes every day that without American labor and without its high degree of skill, dedication, and patriotism, this would be a weak country, indeed. So it is fitting that we dedicate one day specifically to this end.

The Senate is meeting today in an effort to expedite the transaction of the business of the American people. The Senate has met on Labor Day in the past. It is rather unusual for Congress to be in session in September; but we have been delayed some this year, Mr. President; and we are here, and we are going to face up to our responsibilities.

As I have stated, it is highly unusual for us to meet on this day, because almost invariably we have completed the session by this time.

But I think that one end that should be served today is to adopt a concurrent resolution which I shall send to the desk, and which I believe will express the true feelings of the Congress.

I may say that I have talked to the leadership of the other body about this resolution, and I have talked to the leadership on the minority side of this body about the resolution; and I believe we are of one opinion, namely, that this concurrent resolution should be adopted.

I now read the concurrent resolution:

Whereas American labor has raised its standards of productivity to heights unequalled in world history; and

Whereas the efforts of American labor have brought to this country a standard of living that has no parallel; and

Whereas American labor has served the Nation in peace and war; and

Whereas American labor has been a bulwark of freedom; and